

AIR

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Chief, EA

Chief, Berlin Operations Base

Info: COM, GABRAIN

Operational/CART/GABCHYDRATE/CADROIT

Final CART Progress Report on CARBOHYDRATE

REF: A. KGBA-12717 B. KGBA-12674 C. KGBA-12953
B. KGBA-12718 D. KGBA-12656 E. KGBA-13131
C. KGBA-8873 F. KGBA-12657 G. KGBA-12955

SYNOPSIS: This final CART report on the CARBOHYDRATE operation covers the period from the submission of the last progress report (references "A" and "B", dated 18 March 1954) until the delivery of CARBOHYDRATE into the exclusive control of the GABRAIN/CADROIT case officer, effective 2 April 1954, and touches upon matters directly affecting the security of CADROIT.

1. Unfortunately, the wave of indignation caused by the summary treatment of former members of the Widerstandsguppe Brandenburg (see paragraph 8, reference "A") did not subside, and on 2 March 1954 CARBOHYDRATE reported three members of the group had again visited CADROIT to enlist the services of that organization in their behalf. It seemed that when the original organization was disbanded, they were referred to another employer, whose arrangements on their behalf have not been exemplary. CARBOHYDRATE stressed to these discontents that precipitate action on their part could serve no useful purpose and would quite probably endanger their own futures, as well as those of other former members of the group who also continue to reside in the DDR.

2. Subsequent to the appearance of these members of the original group, the situation remained dormant for a period of weeks until on 30 March 1954 Frau SCHACHTSICK of the above-mentioned trio presented a detailed brief to CARBOHYDRATE on the ill-treatment accorded to herself and her companions. Among other points, the complainant stressed that she and her friends had been loyal workers, risking their safety on repeated

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occasions, only to be discarded as excess baggage when they had outlived their immediate usefulness. Turning to her own immediate situation, she remarked that because her official dossier in the DRA bears a notation to the effect that she is not entirely "progressive and democratic", her chances of finding a position there are minimal; at the same time, an ailing mother is a major deterrent to her precipitate departure from the DRA, so some sort of support is required to sustain her until her personal situation can in some way be resolved. A further complication is presented in the person of Franz KICHTIK, her colleague in conspiratorial activities, whose paucity of financial resources is becoming a real cause for concern, since his activities have already caused his brief detention by the East Zone authorities. He is nonetheless anxious to undertake additional hazardous missions in order to earn sufficient funds to support himself, but Frau SCHAFSICK quite correctly points out that should he be apprehended flagrante delicto, he might well under duress betray his co-conspirators of the Brandenburg organization.

3. The presentation of a detailed brief, and the implied threat of a more public airing of the whole affair was called to the attention of the local case officer who was formerly handling the Brandenburg group. He has reported that to the best of his knowledge his direct intervention has forestalled any major disclosure by the disgruntled and frustrated dropped agents, so it is to be hoped that they will permanently subside into a state of discreet silence which will permit the persons directly involved to resume legitimate activities and a more normal existence.

4. It was also at the meeting on 2 March 1954 that CARBONHYDRATE first broached the case of Annelies MIEL, the young lady whose associations with a Russian defector prior to his departure from the DRA had called the wrath and attention of the SIS upon her head. The subsequent developments were reported in sufficient detail in references "C" through "G" to make further recapitulation at this point wholly superfluous.

5. On 5 March 1954 CARBONHYDRATE requested the case officers' thoughts on the advisability of establishing some informal burn notice for use between CADWOLT and other Western agencies, such as FAB, DTI, LINE, and the like, with which it has normal and frequent business. The positive merits of such a system would be to prevent the peddling of dubious intelligence products to unwitting or gullible recipients, and would enable one agency to forewarn the others. As specific cases, in point, CADWOLT brought forward these examples:

a. Alwina KIRNIT has been bringing in to CADWOLT the quarterly reports of the Land und Forstwirtschaftsministerium, which are considered to be documents of considerable value. As the result of independent confirmation of segments of her material, CADWOLT is convinced that her intelligence production is authentic, yet on the obverse of the coin is the fact that she has taken to loitering in the vicinity of the CADWOLT buildings after hours, and has cultivated the friendship of certain guard personnel stationed in that

SECRET

SECRET

MOA- 13399
Page 3

area. Consequently, CADROIT has come to the conclusion that she is also a Spitzel for the East, but that she is concurrently playing both ends against the middle in order to insure her own future. There is positive evidence that she has delivered some of her reports to DPLINE, which is most anxious to enlist her services, yet CADROIT is unwilling to let her go because of the apparent value of her deliveries. In order to resolve the situation, it was worked out that she would be told to report to a pre-arranged rendezvous remote from CADROIT every three months to meet her case officer, but that except for these specified occasions, she was to remain away from the vicinity of the CADROIT plant. Any infraction of this rule would lead to her immediate dismissal, which she is anxious to prevent because of the small financial gratuities paid to her, and it should now be evidently clear that upon her good behavior will depend the future course of her association with CADROIT.

b. A similar case is presented by one KOBRYK, who collaborated with CADROIT, but was concurrently involved with KIA, unbeknownst to the former. He too was delivering significant reports to CADROIT, but to all intents and purposes was a Spitzel for the East, until such time as the opposition apparently unearthened his double game and promptly arrested him.

Had some sort of informal arrangement existed between those western agencies which entertain loose and informal liaison with one another, the true status of these two cases (and perhaps others like them) might have been determined earlier, and much duplication of effort avoided.

6. By a quirk of fate CARBOYRAT's wife noticed during a trip to Neukölln that a certain Frau TÖPFER had opened a small bistro in that section of the city. When she relayed the information to her husband, he recalled that TÖPFER formerly had operated a similar institution in East Berlin to which members of the Stasi regularly repaired. She was held in high esteem by them, whether for the quality of her products or for other reasons is not known, but intervention by senior officials of that service enabled her to gain access to her blocked West-mark accounts, and to enjoy the patronage of distinguished guests. CARBOYRAT stated that after the LINKE kidnapping certain members of the Stasi who actively participated in that affair frequented her installation, but that some time later she had decamped to West Berlin for reasons unknown. Since there is very little evidence on the basis of which active intervention by BGB would be appropriate, CARBOYRAT was told to inform Abteilung V of the police and to advise his case officer of any pertinent information that might be forthcoming.

7. At the same meeting CARBOYRAT mentioned with obvious reluctance that he had overheard one Mr. BÄCK of the CADROIT staff bragging that an important document on the 1954 plan for heavy machinery construction in the DDR would never reach the hands of FRDMLRE representatives. BÄCK claimed that he would forward copies to the proper officials in Bonn, but that his own copy would be carefully sequestered in the inner recesses of his safe to prevent its reaching the inquisitive FRDMLRE officers. CARBOYRAT referred to Mr. BÄCK as a "glühender Nationalist", and implied that the good doctor's

SECRET

WIBA- 13399
Page 4

unrestricted loyalties do not lie with his present employers. It was unnecessary to point out that any precipitate action taken against BERGER would immediately jeopardize CARBOHYDRATE's position in the CAMSOIT organization, so the information was accepted with the resolve that all possible methods would be employed in an attempt to check its veracity, knowing full well that utmost discretion was required.

8. A further complication in the case of Dr. BERGER cropped up during the meeting held on 12 March 1954, at which time CARBOHYDRATE pointed out that an old colleague of BERGER's from Halle had been obliged to become a ~~spies~~ spymaster for the StB. His general assignment was to approach GALIMET, with the specific instructions that he was to contact Dr. KREUZER and recruit him for the StB. BERGER was to be supplied a small camera to photograph the more significant CAMSOIT files, and in return was to receive generous compensation and the assurance of handsome recognition for his services should he deem it necessary at any time to flee to the FRG. In view of these circumstances, WCB/CART feels it incumbent upon all concerned to scrutinize most carefully all facets of the personality of Dr. BERGER to determine whether or not he can be considered a continued asset for the conduct of future CAMSOIT operations.

9. The affair GALIMET reared its ugly head again on 12 March 1954 when CARBOHYDRATE reported that his wife had received a call requesting that a message be relayed to Mrs. FULLERSON to the effect that the latter should call GALIMET as soon as possible. The direct question was put why CARBOHYDRATE had not instructed FULLERSON to arrange her own channel of communication to GALIMET, to which he replied that he had not been in touch with her for some time. He subsequently reported (16 March) that Mrs. FULLERSON had been told unmistakably that the CARBOHYDRATES were no longer going to act as intermediaries for her, and CARBOHYDRATE instructed his wife to relay any calls from GALIMET to him, in order that the latter might be informed concerning the jeopardy which such calls constitute to CARBOHYDRATE's present employment.

10. On 16 March 1954 CARBOHYDRATE was able to report that Mrs. FULLERSON had been able to ascertain certain details concerning the disposition of her son and CO-CIAKA. This information, together with the subsequent details (30 March 1954), concerning the postal communications received from the two men has been relayed in references "H" and "I".

11. There has been some agitation for the acquisition of an assistant to handle matters concerning West Berlin in CARBOHYDRATE's security office, and on 16 March 1954 four possible candidates were presented for our consideration. Public Safety checks have revealed no derogatory information in any case, and it is to be hoped that personal interviews coupled with the requisite checks by CAMSOIT and KUBARE will enable CARBOHYDRATE to shift much of his routine work to the shoulders of an assistant, in order that he himself may concentrate on more pressing matters relating to the opposition.

12. An interesting development concerns the offer submitted by one Georg KREUZER, and later verified by Karl PIPURAS, to purchase the freedom of any person

SECRET

13399
Page 5

incarcerated in the U.S. or the USSR for sums ranging from 50,000 to 100,000 DM West. Both of these gentlemen claimed to know an intermediary who has high connections in Karlshorst, through whom these purchases can be arranged. This unnamed third party arranges for the release by having the requisite funds deposited with a neutral lawyer in West Berlin, and after the delivery of the person concerned, the money is then released to its claimants.

13. Some days later SA BONICKE ascertained through PIPERAS that the intermediary was one (frau) GÖRL of Berlin/Wilmersdorf, Ahrweilerstrasse 26. According to [] this same information has been called to KUBAHL's attention through [] and a report is being prepared incorporating all facets of the matter.

14. On 22 March 1954 CARBOHYDRATE called in righteous indignation to state that photographers from Life magazine were present at GAKOIF taking pictures of some of the visitors from the USA. He was able to intervene at the last moment, but objected strenuously to the fact that he had received no prior warning of this arrangement, and so felt that he could not assume any responsibility for a security violation, should one occur. In the interim, arrangements have been made through LAKSHI to screen carefully all prints which are considered for publication, in order to preclude the danger of compromise to any visitors from the USA whose identifiable countenances might appear to be destined for reproduction in public media.

15. On 30 March 1954 CARBOHYDRATE was informed that the undersigned was being transferred elsewhere, and that in the future [] would continue to meet his regularly to receive his material. At the final meeting on 2 April 1954, the GART case officer took his leave of CARBOHYDRATE and his wife, and relinquished control of the operation to the CADHAIN/CADRCIT case officer.

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